

# WAR HAS SPURRED DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES

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## GREAT PRODUCTION ERA IS ALREADY IN SIGHT

In Field of Chemicals Especially  
an Inviting Field Has  
Been Opened Up on Account  
of European Struggle.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Washington, Aug. 25.—The great war in Europe is not only a struggle for the mastery of the world, but it is also a struggle for the mastery of the resources of the United States. The war has opened up a new era of industrial development in this country, and it is believed that the future industrial independence of this country is decidedly more than a dream.

Some of the industries stimulated by the war are the production of chemicals, particularly in the field of explosives, and the production of steel. The war has also opened up a new era of industrial development in the field of chemicals, particularly in the production of explosives, and the production of steel.

According to the latest figures, the production of explosives in this country has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the war. This is due to the fact that the war has created a new demand for explosives, and the United States has been able to meet this demand by increasing its production.

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### WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 25.—New Mexico: Thursday probably local showers, warmer in south portion; Friday fair to west, showers in east portion, cooler southeast portion.

Thus underlying the foundation of our great national industry, the potato. Not only had Germany the greatest potato beds in the world, but the output was under control, and the United States had either to buy at German prices or go without.

It long had been known that the familiar help of the seasons was rich in potato and our scientists had learned that the plant kept in the Pacific, which floats in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, could be made to yield 15 per cent of this precious substance.

With the German supply cut off by the war, the extraction of potato from kelp received a stimulus that might never have come, and now capitalists stand ready to render the United States relatively independent of the potato harvest of Germany.

800,000,000 Potatoes Crop.  
Even the Philippine government has begun the study of seaweed collected on the shores of Manila bay for the purpose of encouraging the extraction of potato from the farm upon the islands. Here is a new industry of basic importance whose development, if not its discovery, will come as a direct result of the European war. The value of the American crop of potato is estimated at \$90,000,000.

Several other industries are bound to develop as a result of the war, as, for instance, the production of salicylic acid, much used in the making of medicines, foods and dyes. The use of the United States has been greatly stimulated. Ammonia, coal tar, carbolic acid and gas are being derived from them, while the powdered residue is being made into briquets, which burn as well as coal.

Business will imperatively demand of congress that the anti-dumping clause which the senate eliminated from the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill shall be enforced. The law must be drastic to be effective, and we must prohibit the import into the United States of articles involved at a value below the current market value in the country of origin.

## ALLEGED GERMAN SPY ARRESTED AT WASHINGTON

Caught With Plans and Photographs of National Defenses at Fortress Monroe and Cape Henry.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Washington, Aug. 25.—Gustav Kopsch, a young German employed as an instrument maker by the Carnegie Institution here, was arrested tonight by agents of the department of justice charged with violating the federal law for protection of the national defenses by making pictures of military reservations. He was held in \$5,000 bail and will be sent to Norfolk for trial in the United States district court there.

According to the officers, Kopsch had in his possession photographs of the fortifications and guns at Fortress Monroe and of the reservation at Cape Henry, Va., where the government is planning extensive works to defend the entrance to Chesapeake bay.

When arrested the prisoner is said to have made no attempt to deny taking the pictures, but insisted that a drunken sentry at Fortress Monroe gave him permission to use his camera there. He offered no explanation of his purpose in making the photographs.

Kopsch is 27 years old and has been in the United States two or three years. His parents are said to live in Germany.

Kopsch returned to Washington last Friday after a vacation of about twenty days. He had been under surveillance during the latter part of the time, his presence with a camera about Fortress Monroe where he is said to have asked many questions, having attracted attention. C. Bruce Bickel, chief of the bureau of investigations of the department of justice, took personal charge of the case and after an inquiry ordered the arrest.

According to the government's information he served in the German army and at the outbreak of the war reported to the German consulate to return home for duty. His services were not accepted, it is said, because there was no way of getting reserves to Germany.

Before the departure of the vessel a funeral service was held in Copenhagen. The coffin was covered with hundreds of flags and with wreaths in Danish and British colors.

# CARRANZA'S NOTE NOW LOOKED FOR ANY DAY BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Agents of First Chief in Washington Angered Over Reports of People Dying of Starvation in Mexico City.

## NO CERTAINTY AS TO WHEN TIME EXPIRES

Ten Days Given Chiefs for Reply May Not Be Up for Two or More Weeks Yet, Official Declares.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Washington, Aug. 25.—Carranza agents in Washington have asked General Gonzalez, military commander in Mexico City, for a detailed report on the food and health situation in the capital.

Recent dispatches from Mexico City quoted American Red Cross agents as saying there were daily many deaths from starvation. This statement aroused the Carranza authorities, who claim to have made every possible effort to relieve distress. General Gonzalez' report is expected tomorrow.

No change in the political situation in Mexico was reported today and state department officials continue to await General Carranza's reply to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference. This is expected to reach here at any time by Carranza's Washington representatives.

Official news of reported fighting at Monterey is lacking, as communication with Monterey and vicinity has been cut off for several days.

WHEN WILL THE TEN DAYS BE FULLY UP?  
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Washington, Aug. 25.—What is ten days?

This question has come up in connection with the recent note of warning to the Mexican factions. When a newspaper man today asked the state department whether the ten days elapsed on Monday or Tuesday he was asked in turn, "of what week?"

Then it transpired that some of the notes were not sent until Saturday. Others may not have been sent yet. Ten days from the time of the delivery may mean a wonderful stretching of ten days from the time of the publication of the note in this country. Evidently the administration gave itself considerable valuable leeway.

But whether the last reply comes in a week or a month does not appear to matter. It is the answer of General Carranza that will outweigh a whole theater of others.

Carranza, in answering in detail through his military chiefs, one by one they are advising the United States that Carranza is not a man to be trifled with. He is a man who has to be taken seriously.

The Carranza confidential agency here heard of the rumored offer before it was presented and informed Carranza of the offer about to be made to him. The agency here feels entirely confident of Carranza, believes he has no hunger for administrative office but believes only in his prowess in the field. He remembers that when Carranza sent him to treat with Villa a year ago Villa put him in jail and came near executing him. Since then he has had no greater ambition than to lay Villa low. He stands a better chance to average himself as the head of Carranza's main army than by joining in a compromise plan which would put Villa above him in the settlement.

What Carranza may have to say finally, however, may be milder than what his generals have said. While he speaks for them, they do not necessarily speak for him. The one hope of the diplomats' association is that Carranza, after having enjoyed the scoring his faithful generals have given the plan of peace, may offer to accept it with strings attached strong enough to hold up his cause. The diplomats' association is against Carranza, but it is a question whether it would carry its anger against him to the extent of rejecting any workable plan for pacification, even though that plan involved survival of the first chief.

Those nearest to the administration look for no drastic measures in Mexico in the near future, but for another period of diplomatic pressure.

Meanwhile Carranza will have to exert himself to eliminate Villa. If he can do that he may govern the country, but if he fails to do it he cannot expect to keep Mexico in a perpetual state of anarchy while he playfully boxes the ears of the associated diplomats.

General Obregon's response to the note was received Saturday. The issue was hazy.

Taken in connection with Obregon's reply, some significance is attached to advice received at the war department from General Funston. General Funston informed the war department that 2,000 Carranzistas are encamped south of Loeche, a small town in Arizona. They are part of the army commanded by General Calles. In this neighborhood yesterday, a force of Mexicans fired several shots at American soldiers. Whether the fire was returned is not stated.

Officials are disposed to credit the report Carranza will move his headquarters from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. This is to be done in an effort to convince the Pan-American conference that the first chief exercises a dominating influence, and that his government should be recognized forthwith by North Central and South America.

There was an attempt here today to conceal the disappointment of officials over the way in which Carranza's generals are standing by him and the tone of defiance in the replies. It had been the hope of the Pan-American conference that Carranza's leading supporters would force him to join the peace movement.

## RATON OFFICIALS MUST ANSWER TO CONTEMPT CHARGE

Federal Court Issues Citation to Show Cause in Lively Controversy Over Control of City Water Supply.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 25.—An order requiring the officials of the city of Raton, N. M., to show cause on August 29, why they should not be held in contempt was issued by the federal court here today on petition of the Raton Water Works company, being the latest development in a lively controversy between the city and the company over the control of the Raton city water supply. It is claimed by the company that after a temporary injunction was issued by the federal court against the city, the latter violated it by revoking the company's franchise and then further violated it by asking the Eighth district court of the state, at Raton, for an order to restrain the company from making collections and by seeking to compel the company to take up its pipes. The city claims that the company has forfeited its franchise and can no longer assure an adequate water supply.

The order asks the city officials at Raton to show cause why they should not be restrained from further prosecution of the case in the district court.

## Summary of War News of Yesterday

Both Berlin and Vienna report steady progress in the investment of Brest-Litovsk, the great Russian fortress which was to form the strongest link in the Moscow line of defense. Official statements issued in both capitals assert that the Russian forces southwest of the stronghold have been forced back upon the girland of forts.

Northeast of Vladivostok the Russians are driving the retreating Germans further into the dreaded Peil river mouth to the east of Brest-Litovsk. The Germans have made no claim for several days of material progress on the Riga district where Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in command of operations. Petrograd has considered that so long as the Russians were able to hold their own in this section Petrograd was in no danger and the escape of the main Russian army could not be cut off.

Activities on the western front and in the Italian war theater are confined chiefly to artillery engagements with now and then an infantry assault at isolated points.

In spite of French and British claims of important progress on the Gallipoli peninsula, the Turks admit no serious reverses on the Dardanelles front. An official statement issued at Constantinople declares the Franco-British allies were repulsed with serious losses at two points.

In the field of diplomacy the day brought forth no striking developments. United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, after calling upon Foreign Minister von Jagow, to request the German official version of the attack upon the steamer Arabic, which has not yet been received, was summoned to the foreign office again in the afternoon and remained there an hour, but he declined to reveal the subjects discussed.

Reports from Swiss sources state that Rumanians are leaving Germany and Austria, which is taken in London to mean that Rumania is preparing to cast its lot on the side of the quadruple entente.

# ROOSEVELT FOR IMMEDIATE WAR ON GERMANY; HITS PEACE POLICIES

Fierce Arraignment of President for Failure to Stand by Belgium When War Commenced.

## CALLS ATTENTION TO LUSITANIA AND ARABIC

Compares Wilson to Buchanan and Tells What Lincoln Did When Fort Sumter Was Fired Upon.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
London, Aug. 25 (10:30 p. m.)—The American Blue Streaker, St. Paul, which sailed for New York from Liverpool today had on board a number of survivors of the steamer Arabic.

Virtually all the berths on the St. Paul were occupied. A number of passengers who had managed accommodations, however, crowded their passage at the last moment owing to what were considered here the more intimate relations between the United States and Germany arising from the sinking of the Arabic.

Noted Texas Editor Dead.  
Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 25.—Colonel J. Bell, pioneer Texas newspaper man and former president of the National Press association, died here today aged 67.

## MOTIVE SOUGHT FOR MURDER OF GARY PREACHER

Authorities Believe Woman May Be Mixed Up in Affair and That Killing Was by Members of Congregation.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Gary, Ind., Aug. 25.—Federal and state authorities tonight were endeavoring to establish a motive for the murder of Rev. Edmund Kaiser, pastor of St. James' Evangelical Lutheran church of Tolleston, Ind., a suburb of Gary, who was shot and killed in his home late last night by several persons who bound his body with a cord and left it in a nearby lot.

One theory advanced by H. B. Snyder, postmaster of Tolleston, was that the preacher's tragic end was the culmination of a series of anonymous letters which he had received warning him to cease his attention to a married woman in Gary.

Several months ago Mr. Kaiser turned over to me a batch of threatening letters," said Postmaster Snyder. "The letters warned him to cease his attention to a married woman. A postal inspector questioned the woman, who denied having any relations with the pastor."

Chief of Police Heintz has ordered that the Gary woman be questioned. Low evidence apparently is given by officials to the theory that Kaiser was killed because of his pro-Germanism and his private and public utterances favoring German pretensions in the war.

Kaiser was shot in the chest and through the jugular vein. His death was due to loss of blood, according to the coroner. Dramatically before death he was dragged forty feet away from the light of the windows of his home and tied with window cords about the wrists and ankles. He had been dead for more than an hour when his body was discovered by a passerby.

The local police are firm in their belief that the murder was committed by several persons and intimate that among them were members of Kaiser's own congregation.

August Schultz and his wife, members of Kaiser's church, who discovered the body, talked with the postmaster an hour before he was found murdered. He declared then, according to Schultz and his wife, that he had just received an anonymous telephone call informing him that he would be "killed" but that this sort of warning had become so common that it had ceased to cause him alarm.

demanding of every loyal citizen that after the president has been given one time to act rightly, and has either not acted at all or has acted wrongly, that he shall be made to feel that the citizens whom he was elected to serve, demand that he be held to the honor and to the interests of the land.

Lashes for the Turk.  
Presidents differ from like other folk. No man could effectively stand by President Lincoln, unless he had stood against President Buchanan. If, after the firing on Sumter, President Lincoln had in a public speech said that the believers in the union were too proud to fight and if, instead of acting, there had been three months of admirable, eloquent, misrepresentation with Jefferson Davis, by midsummer the friends of the union would have followed Horace Greider's advice to let every sister go in peace, for peace at that day was put above righteousness by some mistaken souls, just as it is at the present day.

"A true education is a substitute for action, to rely upon high sounding words unless backed by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and shape."

## PASSENGERS UNAFRAID TO SAIL FOR EUROPE

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## ALLIES HOPE TO FORCE PASSAGE OF DARDANELLES IN NEAR FUTURE

British Gain Twelve Miles, but Suffer Great Losses From Desperate Resistance of Turk Defenders.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
London, Aug. 25 (10:30 p. m.)—An official report issued tonight regarding recent operations on the Gallipoli peninsula set at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days crediting British troops either with having cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces opposed to them. The report states that while the ground gained is of great value, the true objective has not been reached.

In the first attack early in the month, the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summit of Sari Bair and Chikara Bair, commanding positions on the west side of the peninsula, but British troops failed to follow up the success at Sari Bair. The progress expected, the colonials were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again.

Heavy British Losses.  
The report admits heavy British losses but adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier. Altogether the British hold a front of twelve miles along the west side of the peninsula and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a stubborn defense of their positions but the allies have confidence that with the strong force at their command and the assistance of the fleet, the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather which is due towards the end of September.

Bad Weather in Russia.  
Weather conditions also are playing a part in the operations on the eastern front. It is reported that the roads in Roumania are softening already as the result of continued rains and that the Germans are finding it more difficult to move forward their artillery. They are still trying, however, to force back the Russians, who are holding the line between the rivers As and Dvina, and claim to have been successful at one point at least.

General Ekholm's plan apparently is to march rapidly on Vilna and after occupying that town to attempt an advance to Minsk, thus placing his army on the Russian line of retreat from the Bug, while Field Marshal von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria continue their effort to envelop Brest-Litovsk. As Grand Duke Nicholas still has several lines of retreat open to him and his rear guards heretofore have shown their ability to hold off the Austro-Germans until their retirement was effected, military writers here do not believe this plan will succeed.

The only event of importance reported from the western front is the capture by the Germans of a portion of a French line lost to the French in the Vosges. Elsewhere, it has been only a repetition of artillery, hand grenades and mine fighting.

Heavy fighting continues on the Austro-Italian front and the Italians claim to have captured the head of the Stimo valley in the Tonale zone.

## ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS AT PERNAU FAILS

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Petrograd, Aug. 25 (via London, 2:40 p. m.)—A vivid story of the German effort to land troops in Perna, in the northeast corner of the Gulf of Riga, is told by a Russian official from Perna, who has reached here.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, while the elite of the 50,000 people of the city were assembled in the naval park listening to a band concert," the official relates, "a policeman ordered them to disperse. It was then noticed that a German ship was off shore far away toward the horizon. She remained for some time making observations. It appeared later that the Russians had signaled the ship to halt, not knowing her nationality, and that signals questioning the vessel, as to this point remained unanswered."

"The people of the city did not become alarmed until cannonading was heard at sea during the night. At 10